





Editorial Correspondence.  
From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1861.

The question most asked by the crowds who still throng the capitol is, how is the inaugural received? So far as my observation extends, its pacific tone, manly firmness and explicit declaration of principles, produces a good effect upon all minds, not determined to proceed in rebellion. All the newspapers of this district speak in its favor and, I believe, those in Baltimore except the Sun, are of the same opinion. The leaders of the secession movement, all over the south, are making frantic efforts to cause the people to believe that Mr. Lincoln has made a declaration of war. Hence you will hear of violent speeches in the Virginia convention, and resolutions offered for immediate secession; if the south is not instantly guaranteed in her "rights." What those rights are cannot be ascertained. It is supposed, however, that there are too many people born in the north, who seriously affects southern rights, by causing the inequality of the census returns. How this is to be remedied is not clear—probably the constitution will be amended to effect it. The west and north increase in wealth too fast, which is clearly unconstitutional, as it gives greater power to them than is agreeable to those who run behind, year by year, in this respect. So it is with schools, improvements in manufactures, agriculture, commerce and the arts. The north must stop her progress and dwarf her energies, in order to preserve the "equality of the states." This is the true secret of all the trouble; the free states outstrip the slave states in growth. When we cease to strive for precedence in the world, and are content with a hopeless stagnation in intellect and material progress, our southern brethren will be content to fellowship us in political affairs, and not till then. I speak of those who now lead the politics of that section. There are others who see the necessary consequences of their position, and who are willing to accept it for the sake of peace and the avoidance of the greater ills which flow from a dissolution of the Union. They are for the Union as it is, although they vaguely hope for some constitutional amendment which shall break their fall from controlling the destinies of this Republic.

In the session of the senate, to-day, Mr. Douglas took strong ground in favor of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural. He declared his belief that the President is in favor of a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties and went into an elaborate criticism of the inaugural, evidently having prepared himself for his speech, and therefore took his ground deliberately. The tone and manner of his remarks were also friendly. So much so that it became necessary for him to declare that upon all the other questions which divided the two parties, he should oppose the administration; fearing probably that his speech might be considered as committing him too far to Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, maintained that the inaugural pledged the President to immediate and violent coercive measures. Mr. Douglas defended his position with emphasis and tact. Wigfall also had his say, and insinuated that Douglas was not "sound on the goose." To this Douglas made no reply. Wigfall was proceeding with his usual reasonable harangue when he was cut short by the senate, going into executive session.

I think Mr. Douglas' theory of the inaugural is not wholly correct. For instance, he thinks that the President is committed to approve of whatever measure a national convention may propose. It seems to me he means that he will not oppose the amendments to the constitution which the people may agree upon through a national convention. This is quite an important difference. Douglas is evidently in favor of a national convention, and I think, if the south will agree to abide by its doings, the north could afford to gratify them in that respect.

The citizens of Wisconsin present in the city, to the number of about one hundred, paid their respects to President Lincoln, at the White House, to-day. "We were ushered into the celebrated 'east room,' and after waiting a short time, Mr. Lincoln came in and Judge Logan greeted him in behalf of the delegation. The President declined to make a speech, but took each of us warmly by the hand. It did us good to see his honest, manly face in that house, master of it, by the grace of the people. He gains the hearts of all who approach him, and it will not be long until the whole people will acknowledge him great as well as good.

After leaving the presidential mansion we proceeded to the residence of Gen. Scott, who came out upon the steps and made a speech overflowing with manly and patriotic sentiments. Gen. Scott was much affected by our testimonial of respect, and his response was given with evident feeling. Among other things he said that he had full faith that Mr. Lincoln would save the country from its present peril—and that he would bring to the work great ability, virtue, patriotism and firmness. We also called upon Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, who declared that he was with us for the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1861.

As I informed you in my last, the citizens of Wisconsin, to the number of about one hundred, called upon Gen. Scott yesterday, to pay him their respects. The old hero came out upon the steps at his residence, and was addressed by Judge Logan as follows:

GENERAL.—The citizens of Wisconsin now in Washington, have called on you to testify their respect for your character, and their appreciation for your distinguished services to the country in the past and in the present.

Gen. Scott said:

GENTLEMEN OF WISCONSIN.—I am very much gratified to see you. I am grateful for this manifestation of the regard of my countrymen. I am well acquainted with your state and have watched with interest its rapid growth—its development from a sparsely settled wilderness into the present populous and powerful state.

You have come here to see inaugurated the president of your choice; I thank God that has been honorably done—without one disturbance, one insult, one untoward event. And I believe the president brings to the discharge of the duties of his great office that public virtue, that patriotism, that firmness, that wisdom and ability which, under God, alone can rescue our beloved land from the evils which now threaten it. He has entered upon his arduous duties amid civil discords unprecedented in our history—with the process of disunion and disintegration already far advanced. I pray God that calm judgment may resume her sway over my countrymen. I believe it will, and that the close of the present administration will find the Union re-established in all its glory, consisting of thirty-four happy, contented and united states.

Fellow-citizens, I have grown to be an old man, and am encumbered with the weight of years. I am reminded that my career is drawing to a close. The greater part of my life has been spent in the service of my country—to see the columns of that country's capital falling is the greatest sorrow of my life. I pray God he will preserve us a united, free and happy people.

Fellow-citizens, allow me again to thank you; to express how grateful to my heart is this manifestation of your esteem. I have my reward. It is true I hope for a greater reward hereafter; but now in the present, in my old age, I have my reward in the love and gratitude of my countrymen—this fills me with the profoundest emotions—emotions which I can only express in the prayer that God will bless and preserve my country.

Gen. Scott manifested much feeling during the delivery of this speech, and was interrupted by cheers, at the end of almost every sentence. At the close, the company gave three hearty cheers for the General and three for the constitution and the Union. It will be seen that General Scott places great confidence in Mr. Lincoln, and his opinion, expressed so unreservedly, will have great weight with his countrymen.

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MESSRS. EDITORS.—Feeling very much out of humor and desperately uncomfortable, by reason of the wind and dust which have prevailed in this city to-day, to an unprecedented degree, I am determined to inflict a portion of my bad humor on you and the readers of the Gazette, if you so will it, by writing you a short account of the glorious event that transpired yesterday, and of the grand ball that followed it last night, both of which you have had described before this can reach you. But I am resolved to have a hand-in, nevertheless. Have patience, it shall be very brief.

The day was very fine, and the crowd immense, and the display of military very imposing—but that is not what I mean to write about. You have had enough of that already.

Having the entire of the capitol, I repaired, at 10 o'clock, to the representatives hall, and found myself, for once, on the floor of congress, where I remained until they adjourned, when we all repaired to the senate chamber to await the arrival of the president elect. We found the new senate organized and Vice President Hamlin in the chair. The whole foreign diplomatic corps was there, and as it was some time before Mr. Lincoln arrived, I had a good look at those officials, and as they were all dressed in full costume, (I believe that is the word,) it was to me a great novelty. The majority of them were pretty well covered with gold lace, stars, and the various insignia of nobility and office; but intellectually and physically, they did not appear to rank above the members of the senate. Lord Byron, the British minister, is a regular John Bull in feature, with a sharp nose slightly turned up, but a splendid forehead. There are lots of better looking Englishmen in Rock county. He was dressed much plainer than most of the others—blue coat, gold buttons, collar trimmed with gold, white vest with a red collar, with gold emblems of nobility on his breast. The members of the supreme court, with Chief Justice Taney at their head, came in soon after we did, dressed in black silk gowns, and took their seats on the right of the Vice President. Soon after, the President elect made his appearance; when, after a short time, he repaired to the east portico of the capitol, where he delivered his message and took the oath of office in the presence of the largest crowd, by half, it is said, by those who pretend to know, that ever assembled to witness the same ceremony before.

The message was delivered in a firm, strong tone, and in an emphatic manner, and it was well-received and heartily cheered by the listeners. I stood near Mr. Jay of New York, Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois and Mr. Boligny of New Orleans. The latter did not make such visible manifestations of satisfaction as the two former, but he evidently enjoyed it. Wishing to know his opinion of it, I got an introduction to him, and asked him how he liked it? He answered promptly and without hesitation, that "it was good"; and it is good, and it gives almost universal satisfaction, disunionists, *per se*, excepted.

Having been honored with a complimentary ticket to the "Grand Union Ball," I made my way about 9 o'clock, in company with a friend—male, mind you—to the assembly room. It had been constructed expressly for the occasion, no room in the city being spacious enough. It is immediately in the rear of and adjoining the City Hall, which was used as reception, dressing and cloak rooms. The building is of rough boards, 250 feet long and 50 feet wide, covered with white cotton cloth inside. It was brilliantly lighted with gas; and prettily trimmed with pink cloth. The display of beauty and fashion was beautiful and brilliant, in the extreme. It would give me great pleasure to gratify your lady readers with a description of some of the exquisite dresses worn on the occasion, but I am so deplorably ignorant of the terms necessary to describe female tackle, that I should fail to make myself understood. Dry goods are not in my line; the mysteries of brocade, pongee, lace, gusset, tuck, bounce and stomachers are so great and inexplicable that I give it up in despair.

It was a beautiful sight, and one long to be remembered, although I have seen more interesting dancing in Janesville; the time was so slow and the movements wanted animation. I went more as a looker-on, than a participant; but feeling an irresistible desire to dance at least one measure in the presence of the President of the "United States," I secured a partner and wore and unwore my elegant legs through one quadrille, much to the credit of Janesville, the edification and delectation of the honorables present; no doubt, and as I have since learned, to the entire satisfaction of my partner.

Mr. Lincoln came in about 11 o'clock, supported by Vice President Hamlin and Senator Anthony. Senator Douglas escorted Mrs. Lincoln, who was dressed most exquisitely, and it was said by those who knew, in perfect taste. Shortly after the entrance of the presidential party, the supper room was thrown open, and, "Oh, ye gods!" what a sight and what a rush! Epicurus himself would have yelled with delight, and several gentlemen in Janesville, that I wot of, would have done as did your humble servant, secure a good position and walk right and left into the good things so abundantly provided.

The very best of feeling prevails among the republicans here; confidence in the administration is great, although certain influences have been strongly brought to bear for the purpose of distracting us and weakening it.

"Old Abe" is just the man we took him to be, and no one is disappointed but those who wished him ill, and worked for that purpose. He knows his duty, and will not shrink from its performance.

Senator Johnson is quite a lion here, and deservedly so too. It is thought he will sustain the administration. Many of our friends are anxious that he should go into the cabinet, but it is better that he should remain in the senate.

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RAMBLER.

B.

NEW SENATE COMMITTEES.—After years of insulting proscription, the republican senators have at length, thanks to secession, obtained a fair representation in the committees of the United States senate.—The following is announced as the list of chairmen:

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sumner.  
Finance.—Mr. Fessenden.  
Commerce.—Mr. Chandler.  
Military Affairs.—Mr. Wilson.  
Naval Affairs.—Mr. Hale.  
Judiciary.—Mr. Trumbull.  
Post Office.—Mr. Collamer.  
Public Lands.—Mr. Harlan.  
Private Land Claims.—Mr. Harris.  
Indian Affairs.—Mr. Doolittle.  
Penitentiaries.—Mr. Foster.  
Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. King.  
Claims.—Mr. Clark.  
District of Columbia.—Mr. Grimes.  
Patents.—Mr. Simmons.  
Public Buildings.—Mr. Foot.  
Territories.—Mr. Wade.  
Senate Expenses.—Mr. Dixon.  
Printing.—Mr. Anthony.  
Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Bingham.  
Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Baker.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The majority against a convention is over 1,000. Like Tennessee, she voted first against a convention at all, and then, in case one should be authorized, sent a large majority of Union delegates.

THE VOTE IN TENNESSEE.—The precise majority in Tennessee against a convention was 11,875. The vote for delegates to the convention, the true test of the strength of Union and disunion, with several counties to hear from, was as follows:

	Union.	Disunion.
East Tennessee,	30,903	5,577
Middle Tennessee,	36,809	9,828
West Tennessee,	24,091	9,844
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	88,703	24,749
Union majority,	64,054.	

THE NEW SECESSIONIST TARIFF.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times says:

There is some awful hard swearing among the seceding men concerning the operations of the new tariff. A captain from the foreign state of North Carolina was fined \$20 this morning because he violated some technicality about landing a lot of cabbages! The James Adger, from the foreign port of New York, has only got off her deck load, although she has been in port twelve hours—time enough under the old United States system to have discharged completely. Every consignor must have a "permit," and permits are so very foreign that even Charlestonians haven't yet got their eyes open. I suppose we will get used to it, as we do to everything, after a while.

ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The annual state election in New Hampshire takes place to-day. The republican state committee have completed and published their usual canvass of the vote, which is as follows:

Samuel S. Barry (Rep.)	38,748
George S. Jones (Secedist)	38,449
Doubtful	1,903
<b>Republican majority over all (giving the doubtful)</b>	<b>5,095</b>

The Corinth (Miss.) Advertiser says:—The question is not what Mississippi must do to enable her to defend herself out, but how she is to get back into the Union with as little disgrace to herself as possible.

I. U. Bromley, of the Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin, has sent Jefferson Davis, the president of the "six nations," a pen holder made from a rafter in the house in which Benedict Arnold was born.

The French Emperor has caused Longwood and the tomb of Napoleon, at St. Helena, to be restored to their former condition. Some French engineer officers have charge of the restoration, by permission of the British government.

A Letter From Rambler.

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The Macedonian is the only vessel left at Vera Cruz.

The National Intelligencer of to-day contains a long article recommending the relinquishment of Fort Sumter and Pickens as an act of conciliation, and says that the new administration might, by moving first in the direction of conciliation, do infinitely more to consolidate its power than by persistently awaiting the progress of events, with a heart prepared for any fate.

Archibald Campbell, editor of the Intelligencer, has been nominated for postmaster at Wheeling.

Lieut. Walter Stevens of New York, the engineer in charge of the lighthouses in Texas, has resigned his commission, in order to enter the service of the confederate states.

The senate confirmed Robt. Paine, district attorney for northern Ohio.

The President sent in the nominations, which were referred to J. Goodrich for collector of Boston, Geo. W. McLelland for 2d Asst. P. M. General, Archibald Williams for district judge for Kansas, and Dole of Illinois for commissioner of Indian affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.

It is rumored that Col. Backus previously in command of Rio Grande City, is en route to take possession of Fort Brown.

There are no Texas troops in Brownsville, but some are hourly expected.

The report of Capt. Hill's determination to defend Fort Brown created great excitement at Rio Grande.

Large numbers of state troops are now on the way to Brownsville, and other companies are organizing for the same destination.

A commissioner of this state has taken possession of the Brownsville custom house.

RICHMOND, March 11.—9 P. M.

The convention voted thanks to Crittenden for his patriotic efforts to bring about an honorable adjustment of the difficulties. Baldwin made a minority report from the committee on federal relations in favor of border state convention at Frankfort, opposing coercion, and charging the present condition of the country on politicians.

MONTGOMERY, March 11.

A permanent constitution has been adopted, but is kept secret. A member of congress says it provides for the president to serve six years. Executive appointments under the grade of the cabinet are to hold office during good behavior. The slave trade is prohibited. The cabinet officers are eligible to seats in congress.

An act was passed issuing \$1,000,000 in treasury notes.

An appropriation bill for current expenses passed.

The secretary of the treasury finds no difficulty in negotiating the \$15,000,000 loan at par.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

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Reports prevail of the contemplated evacuation of Fort Sumter, but up to to-night the president had given no order for that purpose. Gentlemen of prominence however say they have information which satisfies them that such a course will from necessity be pursued.

Commissioners from the confederate states did not see the secretary of state to-day, but will probably make a formal application for an interview to-morrow.

The Tribune correspondence says:

It is rumored that D. W. C. Littlejohn, speaker of the house of assembly of New York, has been appointed consul at Liverpool; and that Mr. Ustury, formerly consul at Havre has been appointed consul at Aux Chappelles.

Com. Stewart has tendered his resignation as the flag officer of the navy. He takes occasion to review the proceedings of the memorial board which dismissed him with much feeling effect. Of course, his resignation will not be accepted, and the secretary will doubtless make it the reason of a complimentary request of his continuance in the service.

It is proposed to station a vessel of war outside of Charleston harbor to collect the runaways.

Amos Tuck has been nominated naval officer of Boston, and Mr. Phillips collector of Salem.

NEW YORK, March 12.

By the fire in Broadway last night the loss of Messrs. Masterson & Remar, wholesale grocers who occupied the first floor and basement of No. 66, is estimated at about \$30,000. The stock of Henry C. Hart, cap manufacturer on the 2d floor, was entirely destroyed; his loss is \$15,000. Rue & Gottfried, manufacturers of children's hats, occupied the 3d floor and sustained a slight damage by water. The stock of Serpock & Rogers, cap manufacturers on the 3d floor, was also damaged by water. Carhart & Bro., wholesale grocers, occupying No. 58, also sustained considerable damage by water. The loss on No. 56 is estimated at \$20,000, and we understand that the property was fully insured.

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The Tribune correspondence says:

The rumors about Fort Pickens being given up are entirely unfounded. This fortress can be reinforced and it will be.

An extra session of congress is likely to be soon called to supply the omission of the last, and enable the administration to assert the authority of the government. The policy will probably be to repeal the laws making the ports of the seceding states ports of foreign entry, and to station national vessels thereat to prevent foreign importations.

The forts at Key West and Tortugas cannot be given up, because they may be easily reinforced, and are of national importance in a military and commercial aspect. Fort Sumter involves a point of honor only.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

(Condensed from the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

ST. LOUIS, March 11.

The convention met at 10 o'clock. Mr. Birch called attention to the communication in this morning's Republican, hinting at a secret conspiracy to force Missouri out of the Union, and offered a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the subject, and if possible, ascertain the names of the conspirators, which passed, 52 to 30.

The minority report, signed by Mr. Reed and Judge Hough, was then presented and read by the secretary. The report opposes the national convention recommended by the majority report, and proposes a convention by order of the slave states instead; to be held at Nashville, to decide upon such amendments to the constitution as may be satisfactory to them. Also, a resolution the Crittenden proposition to the Nashville convention, without, however, making it an ultimatum, and advises the appointment of commissioners to Del., Md., Va., Ky., Tenn., N. C. and Ark., to secure the co-operation of those states in the movement.

Debate ensued on the majority report, but the convention adjourned without action.

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The forts at Key West and Tortugas cannot be given up, because they may be easily reinforced, and are of national importance in a military and commercial aspect. Fort Sumter involves a point of honor only.

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